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29. NEW RECORD OF *STIGMATOGOBIOUS OLIGACTIS* (BLEEKER) FROM INDIA

(With one text-figure)

One specimen of *Stigmatogobius oligactis* (Bleeker) was collected from Dhom reservoir of Satara dist., Maharashtra. Dhom reservoir is a man-made impoundment across the Krishna and Vaitali rivers. This species is not recorded anywhere in India by earlier workers. Hence it is a new record for India.

Day (1878) Hora and Misra (1942), Suter (1944), Kulkarni and Ranade (1974), Jeyaram (1981), Talwar and Jhingran (1991), Ghate and Pawar (1992), Menon (1992) do not mention this species. Extralimitally, Weber and Beaufort (1953) recorded it from rivers of Java.

**Habitat:** The substrate is mixed with sand and boulders.

**Diagnostic features:** Body elongate, anteriorly cylindrical, posteriorly compressed. Head depressed. Snout convex, tongue bilobate. Head scaled above, behind the eye, and laterally on opercle with large cycloid scales. Head with crowded blackish spots on lateral sides.

**Measurements of specimen:** Total length 4.5 cm, Standard length 3.6 cm, Head length 1.2 cm, Head width 0.7 m, Eye diameter 0.3 cm, Body depth 0.7 cm, Snout length 0.3 cm, Mouth

width 0.6 cm, Predorsal scales 10. Lateral line scales 29. Depth of caudal peduncle 0.4 cm. Dorsal fin D1 VI; D2 i/6, A i/6, Pectoral fin 18.

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M. ARUNACHALAM  
 A. SANKARANARAYANAN  
 R. SORANAM  
 J.A. JOHNSON  
 A. MANIMEKALAN  
 Sri Paramakalyani Centre for  
 Environmental Sciences  
 Manonmaniam Sundaranar University  
 Alwarkurichi-627 412. Tamilnadu.

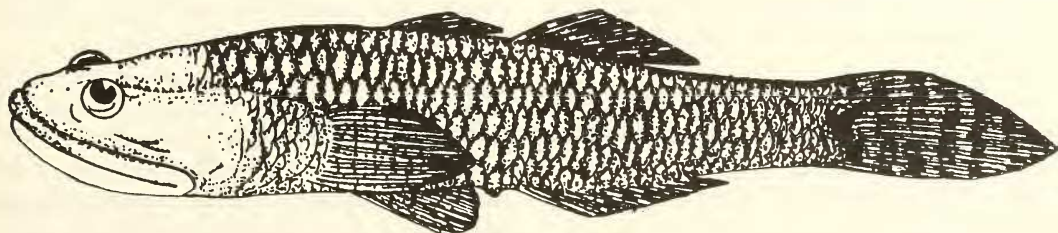


Fig. 1: *Stigmatogobius oligactis* (Bleeker)

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### 30. NEW LARVAL FOOD PLANTS OF THE TAILED JAY BUTTERFLY *GRAPHIUM AGAMEMNON* LINN., PAPILIONIDAE

The Tailed Jay butterfly is an inhabitant of urban areas and can be seen throughout the day, flying in the vicinity of its larval food plants. On Sept. 11, 1997, I noticed a caterpillar of the Tailed Jay on the leaf of a tree. A branch of the tree was collected and was later identified as *Artabotrys hexapetalus* (Linn.), locally known as Hirva champa. It is a large climbing shrub, commonly grown in gardens for its fragrant flowers. While working on butterflies at the Borivli National Park, I had also seen many caterpillars of this species on a *Polyalthia cerasoides* tree growing on the periphery of the park.

The caterpillar of the Tailed Jay, according to Sevastopulo (1973) *JBNHS* 70(1): 156-183 are known to feed on *Saccopetalum tomentosum*, *Annona muricata*, *A. squamosa*, *A. discolor*, *A. reticulata*, *Polyalthia longifolia*, all belonging to Family Annonaceae; *Michelia champaca* Family Magnoliaceae, and *Cinnamomum* of the Family Lauraceae.

November 17, 1997 NARESH CHATURVEDI  
*Bombay Natural History Society,*  
*Hornbill House, Dr. Salim Ali Chowk,*  
*Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road,*  
*Mumbai 400 023.*

### 31. BLACK RAJAH *CHARAXES FABIVS* ATTRACTED TO LIGHT IN TADOBA NATIONAL PARK

Hundreds of species of insects are known to be attracted to light. However, this attraction is little known in butterflies, which are usually diurnal.

Thorne (1960) published his observations on North American butterflies attracted to light. Donahue (1962) recorded butterflies attracted to light in India, and mentioned that further observations and experimentation will undoubtedly help in the interpretation of this interesting phenomenon. Shull and Nadkerny

(1967) in a paper on "Insects attracted to Mercury Vapour Lamp in the Surat Dangs" have reported four species of family Nymphalidae.

The present observation was recorded during a faunistic survey of Tadoba National Park in December 1996, when one of us (RMS) witnessed a somewhat baffling incident on the night of December 6. While collecting insects attracted to light outside Rest House No. II around 2200 h, we saw a butterfly suddenly dashing against a tubelight. For a moment we thought it